

# Pope, 65, Is Dead of Heart Attack

## John Paul I's Reign Lasted Only 34 Days

By Henry Tanner

ROME, Sept. 29 (NYT) — Pope John Paul I died of a heart attack last night after only 34 days in the highest office of the Roman Catholic Church. His reign was the shortest of any pope since the beginning of the 17th century. He was 65.

The death of Albino Luciani was announced by Father Romeo Pandolfi, the Vatican's press spokesman, at 7:42 this morning. The pope, who had been patriarch of Venice, was elected by the College of Cardinals to the papacy on Aug. 26.

The Vatican statement said: "This morning 29th of September, 1978, around 5:30 a.m., the private secretary of the pope, Father John Magee, entered the room of Pope John Paul I. Having failed to find him in the chapel as usual, [Father Magee] looked for him in his room and found him dead in bed, with the light burning, like a person reading."

"The doctor, who arrived immediately, certified that the unexpected death occurred at 11 p.m. on Sept. 28 due to myocardial arrest."

263d Occupant

Pope John Paul was the 263d occupant of the throne of Saint Peter. Cardinal Jean Villot, the Vatican's secretary of state, assumed the temporal and juridical but not the spiritual powers of the pontificate until a new pope is elected.

Cardinal Villot, the second-ranking prelate of the church, had assumed the same transitional powers after the death of Pope Paul VI, John Paul's predecessor, less than three months ago. Pope Paul died of a heart attack on Aug. 6. Pope John Paul was elected on Aug. 26 and crowned Sept. 3.

Cardinal Villot will summon the conclave of cardinals that will elect a new pope. The conclave will begin 15 to 20 days from now, under the rules set down by Pope Paul.

The news of the pontiff's death came as a shock to church officials and Catholic lay believers.

At 65, Cardinal Luciani was one of the younger members of the College of Cardinals when he was elected. He was forceful and active and known to be in good health. His ready smile and unceremonious personal style further contributed to an impression of youthfulness that contrasted sharply with the increasingly frail and fatigued appearance of his predecessor who died at 80.

Not long ago, when he was still patriarch of Venice, he would surprise prelates and believers at Mestre, the industrial city on the mainland across from Venice, by showing up on bicycle. He would pull his scarlet skullcap and gold-plated pectoral cross from his pockets and put them on before starting his pastoral visits.

The openness of his manner and his personal humility amid the ceremony (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

### As Relations Deteriorate

## Tito Reported Canceling Planned Visit to Moscow

By David A. Andelman

BEograd, Sept. 29 (NYT) — President Tito of Yugoslavia, 86, has canceled a planned visit to the Soviet Union this year, and a number of top-level exchanges have also been halted as relations between the two countries continue to deteriorate.

The decision to cancel the Tito visit, which had been scheduled to follow the August visit to Yugoslavia by Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng, was made in response to the violence of the Soviet reaction to the Chinese visit, senior Yugoslav officials say.

It brings the first break in a long-held Tito policy of delicate balancing of contacts and visits between the major powers. Last year, when the Yugoslav leader paid his first visit to Peking, he was careful to stop first in the Soviet capital to see President Leonid Brezhnev.

Six months later, Marshal Tito balanced that round of Eastern visits with trips to Western Europe and the United States, where he conferred at length with President Carter.

This time, during the visit by Chairman Hua to Belgrade, Marshal Tito was said to be upset by the strength of anti-Yugoslav reaction in the state-controlled Soviet news media.

Three weeks ago, the Yugoslav leader made an extraordinary public denunciation of the Soviet actions, charging that the Moscow press reports were "calculated to incite a quarrel between us and the Soviet Union." It was the toughest anti-Soviet message by Marshal Tito in years. There followed a number (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



The body of Pope John Paul I lies in state in the Clementine Hall at the Vatican.

## Condolences Pour In Shock From Vatican Felt Around World

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 — World leaders and church officials expressed their shocked disbelief today in response to the death of Pope John Paul I, a man who instilled a sense of humor and humility during the 34 days of his reign.

"We are shocked," said the Rev. Giuseppe Bossi, apostolic administrator of the Venice diocese, where the pope had served before his election to the papacy.

News of the pope's fatal heart attack brought tears to the 30 worshippers at morning mass in the pope's home village of Canale D'Agordo in the Italian Alps.

After breaking the news to his parishioners, the Rev. Rinaldo Alidrich tolled the bells of his mountain church. The priest said that he had been told of the death by Pia Luciani, the pope's niece.

Bells also tolled at St. Mark's Cathedral in Venice, where Albino Luciani served as patriarch from 1969 until his election as pope.

"Possibly the burden was too much to bear for the new pope," Cardinal Franz Konig of Vienna said.

President Carter issued a statement praising the pope as having "captured the imagination of his church and of the world."

King Juan Carlos of Spain said: "On learning the news I turned to stone." King Carlos and Queen Sofia had attended the investiture of Pope John Paul on Sept. 3.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France said that the pope had given "great hope" to humanity. In a telegram addressed to the Secretary of State of the Vatican, Cardinal Jean Villot of France, Mr. Giscard said: "Pope John Paul I (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### In Address to UN

## China Official Says Russia Biggest Threat to Peace

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 29 (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Huang Hua of China, in a new attack on Soviet policy, tonight asserted that Moscow is the major threat to world peace and security.

Criticizing both the United States and the Soviet Union in an address to the UN General Assembly, he said that the Russians' "unbridled acts of aggression and expansion" proved once again that they were the more aggressive and adventurous.

"Strategically, the focus of their rivalry is in Europe, where the two sides are locked in sharp confrontation as before," he said. "To outflank and encircle Europe, socialist imperialism has stepped up its aggression and expansion in Africa, the Middle East and the Gulf region, seizing positions and resources of strategic importance and trying to control transportation routes, and this constitutes an important component of its strategy for world domination."

"Meanwhile, in an effort to strengthen its position in seeking domination in the Asia-Pacific region, it has stepped up its espionage and infiltration, created tensions and conflicts, and thus poses a direct threat to the security of countries involved."

Asians Against Asians

The Soviet Union has employed agents, organized mercenaries and incited Africans against Asians "so as to make them pull its chestnuts out of the fire," Mr. Huang said.

The intensified rivalry of the two superpowers has produced more local wars and increased the danger of world war, he continued.

UN Boyes Backed

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 29 (UPI) — The UN Security Council approved today one of the largest peacekeeping operations in UN history designed to guarantee free elections and smooth transition to independence in South-West Africa (Namibia).

The vote was 12 to 0 with the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia abstaining. China, which opposes any UN military involvement, did not participate in the vote.

Vorster Elected Life President Of South Africa

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 29 (UPI) — Former Prime Minister John Vorster was elected today president of South Africa today, becoming the first man to have held both posts. The South African state president serves for life.

Mr. Vorster, who yesterday turned over the prime minister's post to P. W. Botha after leading the nation for 12 years, was elected to what has been a largely ceremonial presidency by a joint session of the Senate and Assembly.

The post was left vacant by the death last month of Nicolaas Diederichs, and Mr. Vorster announced his candidacy Sept. 20.

Los Angeles Times



The faithful gather at the Vatican to view pope's body.

## Israel May End 2 Military Rules in 3 Months, Egypt's Ghali Says

By Dan Schanche

CAIRO, Sept. 29 — The Israeli government on the West Bank of the Jordan and on the Golan Heights may end two military rules within three months, said Yassir Arafat, the acting foreign minister of Egypt, said yesterday.

Arafat said there was a "general understanding" between Egypt and Israel that the military rules would be ended. He said that such a unilateral Israeli action may take place as part of an Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement.

Under the David peace frameworks agreed to by Israel, Egypt and the United States, the Egypt-Israel peace treaty is to be signed in three months from Sept. 17.

Ghali said that ending the military government, along with other moves that the Israelis could voluntarily during the next few years, would demonstrate "a synchronization of events" between the claims of both nations that they are working toward a comprehensive Middle East peace agreement and not merely a separation between Egypt and Israel.

Arab world of abandoning the search for a comprehensive peace to regain the Sinai in a separate agreement.

One of the puzzles of the Camp David accords has been how Egypt and Israel could work for a quick treaty between themselves while working toward a comprehensive agreement with Israel and other confrontation states — mainly Syria and Jordan — which so far have refused to participate in the talks.

According to Mr. Ghali's explanation to a small group of reporters last night, parallel talks on the two subjects will not necessarily take place soon, but Egypt hopes there will be "parallelism and synchronization" in the form of unilateral Israeli steps to reduce its presence in the West Bank and Gaza.

Mr. Ghali said that the two sets of negotiations necessary to arrive at a comprehensive agreement were "not dependent" on each other, but nevertheless, Egypt's participation under the Camp David accords in all steps necessary to resolve the West Bank-Gaza strip question were a guarantee that Egypt would continue its thrust for a comprehensive Middle East accord.

### In 'Dramatic' Military Cooperation

## U.S. to Sell Jet Engines, Advanced Arms to Belgrade

By Dusko Doder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (WP) — The United States has agreed to sell jet engines to Yugoslavia for use in a Yugoslav jet fighter currently being developed, Defense Department officials disclosed yesterday.

The move is part of an expanding military cooperation that includes a substantial increase in arms sales to Yugoslavia in the next few years.

Gen. Ljubic arrived here Sunday for a six-day visit. He has met congressional leaders and senior military officials, including Gen. Bernard Rogers, acting chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Adm. Isaac Kidd Jr., commander in chief, Atlantic.

Gen. Ljubic and his party visited the North American Air Defense Command at Peterson Air Force Base in Colorado yesterday after spending a day at nearby Fort Carson Army Base. He then went to Buffalo, N.Y., for a tour of Niagara Falls, and was scheduled to end his visit in New York City today.

The decision to resume military cooperation, which was made years ago and is now being implemented, reflects Belgrade's desire to diversify sources of weapons and reduce dependence on the Russians. In turn, Washington is interested in strengthening the Yugoslav military as a means of fostering Yugoslav independence.

Officials were reluctant to discuss details, but they said that they expected U.S. arms sales to Yugoslavia to expand to "several millions of dollars annually."

Mr. Brown visited Yugoslavia last October, becoming the first U.S. defense secretary to go to a communist country.

There were former President Gerald R. Ford and the recorded testimony from President Fidel Castro of Cuba.

Despite the long-enduring pressure for further investigation into the deaths of Mr. Kennedy and Martin Luther King, the hearings have forced an arresting, sometimes grotesque reliving of it all.

There was Mr. Kennedy's blood-stained suit, dragged out from somewhere, hardly faded.

There was Earl Ruby, telling the country that the Ruby family wished the national archives to have the pistol used by his brother Jack to kill Oswald.

There was Marina Oswald Porter, remarried and middle-aged, telling much the same story she told the Warren Commission about the violent man she married in the Soviet Union.

There were John and Nellie Connally, she giving, for the first time, her recollection of what happened in the presidential limousine as gunfire broke out in Dealey Plaza.

Although the investigation (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Hearings Fail to Answer Kennedy Death Questions

By Rudy Abramson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 — As the House Select Committee on Assassinations ended four weeks of hearings yesterday on the murder of John F. Kennedy, Bernard Fensterwald, a Washington lawyer who has been preoccupied with the crime for nearly 15 years, said to a friend: "They have set up a bunch of straw men, and now they have knocked them down."

The long-awaited, controversial and expensive House investigation of the assassination has turned out to be anything but the catharsis that many had hoped for.

After 79 public witnesses and the introduction of 500 separate pieces of evidence, it has found no new thread to unravel a conspiracy. Nor has it found new evidence to seriously undermine the original conclusion of the Warren Commission that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing the president in Dallas in November, 1963.

But, in the view of critics, neither has the investigation eliminated many of the persistent questions that have spawned conspiracy theories over the years.

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generally traveled well-worn avenues, critics of the Warren Commission report and others who believed in a conspiracy behind Mr. Kennedy's death avoided public criticism of the House inquiry.

The real substance of the investigation will not be known, they said, until the committee issues its final report — due in December — including much documentation not yet made public.

"So far," Mr. Fensterwald said, "all you have seen, really, is a sampling of the overall investigation, and that is not very helpful. All we are getting here is a very rough sample."

Robert Katz, a director of the Assassination Information Bureau, made much the same point, calling the public hearings "studied superficiality."

"I don't believe these public sessions have even been reflective of the total investigation," he said. "The total investigation exists on two levels, and what they have done so far is to pot across some points they consider politically appropriate."

Even if the real substance of the Kennedy investigation awaits the final committee report, the hearings indicated that the committee has focused on a possible involvement of Cubans and organized crime figures in Mr. Kennedy's death.

After taking the Fifth Amendment in a closed-door appearance before the committee a year ago, a Florida Mafia figure, Santos Trafficante Jr., denied yesterday that he had said before the assassination that "Kennedy is going to get hit."

The statement was attributed to Mr. Trafficante several years ago by Jose Aleman, an anti-Castro Cuban refugee, who repeated it under oath and heavy guard this week.

Mr. Aleman said that he was having financial difficulties in 1963 and was hoping to get Mr. Trafficante's assistance in obtaining a loan from the Teamsters Union. When one of the conversations turned toward poli-

## Shortest Reign For a Pontiff Was 13 Days

ROME, Sept. 29 (UPI) — Not since the beginning of the 17th century has a Roman Catholic pontiff reigned for as short a time as Pope John Paul I, who ruled the church for 34 days — Aug. 26 to Sept. 28.

Pope Leo XI ruled for 18 days in 1605 — April 10 to April 27.

The pope with the briefest reign in official church records was Urban VII, who was elected Sept. 15, 1590, and died on Sept. 27 — a reign of 13 days.

A church leader was elected pope in 752 but he died two days later, before he was consecrated or officially invested with papal rank. He was known as Stephen II, but the church does not recognize him as a pope.

The longest-reigning pope was Pius IX — 31 years, 256 days — from June 16, 1846, to Feb. 7, 1878.



# 'Smiling Pope' Brought Passion for Simplicity and Humility to Vatican

By Paul Hoffmann

ROME, Sept. 29 (NYT) — To an era of transition in his church, when ancient structures and traditions of ecclesiastical power appeared increasingly meaningless to many believers, Pope John Paul I brought a passion for simplicity, vast pastoral experience, a knack for communicating with the church-going people, and cheerful, engaging character.

The "smiling pope," who radiated optimism and a moral certainty grounded in traditional values, was in striking contrast to the seemingly anguished personality of the pontiff whom he had succeeded, Pope Paul VI.

The day after Pope John Paul was elected to the papacy, he made an attempt at self-evaluation in a brief address from the balcony of St. Peter's Basilica. Spurning the traditional pontifical "we," he spoke about himself in the first person singular, as he would do on all but the most formal occasions afterward.

"I have neither the wisdom of the heart of Pope John nor the preparation and culture of Pope Paul," he told the crowd gathered in St. Peter's Square to receive the new pontiff's blessing. "But I am in their place. I must seek to serve the church. I hope you will help me with your prayers."

## Favorite Author

A few years earlier, when he was patriarch of Venice, he compared himself to other members of the episcopacy in a "Letter to Mark Twain," one of his favorite authors. In Venice, he had developed a literary genre of rambling messages to dead or fictional personages.

"Just as there are different books, there are different bishops," he had written. "Some are like eagles that glide at great height with majestic documents; others are like skylarks that sing the praises of the lord in a marvelous way; finally, others are like poor wrens that, on the last branch of the church tree, only squawk, trying to express some thought in the broadest themes. I, Mark Twain, belong to the last category."

The patriarch's letters to illustrious figures, first published in a Padua monthly magazine, *Messenger of St. Anthony*, were collected in a volume, "Most Illustrious Ones," in 1976. When the letter writer became pope, the book was translated into several languages.

The letters to the "most illustrious ones" and many newspaper articles by the future pope were characterized by a witty style replete with anecdote and telling detail. "If I weren't a bishop, I would be a journalist," he said.

Already in high school in Feltre and Belluno in the Dolomite Alps of northeastern Italy, he was an omnivorous reader. Shortly after his election to the papacy, his younger brother, Eduardo, was asked whether the new pontiff had ever been mountaineering. "Yeah, he would take walks," Eduardo Luciani, a retired schoolteacher said. "But his hobby isn't mountaineering. It is books."

## Extraordinary Memory

Helped by an extraordinary memory, Pope John Paul would quote long passages from what he had read in the homilies and addresses that he could improvise easily.

Widely read in theology, history, sociology and literature, he saw little of the world himself. He spent most of his life in his native region between Venice and the Austrian border, which traditionally has been a bulwark of conservative Roman Catholicism and of the Christian Democratic Party.

Apart from visits to Rome, he visited rarely, in part because of his severe rheumatoid arthritis. As bishop of Vittorio Veneto, he led a pilgrimage to Lourdes, France, in 1966 he visited missions that his

diocese was supporting in Burundi. He also made short visits to Paris and to the shrine of Fatima, Portugal. He spoke fluent French, good German and a little English.

Pope John Paul was elected on the fourth ballot on Aug. 26. Vatican officials said afterward that he had been chosen almost by acclamation. He was the third patriarch of Venice to be elevated to the papacy in the 20th century — after Pope Pius X (1903-14) and Pope John XXIII (1958-63).

As a legend for his episcopal coat of arms, the bishop of Vittorio Veneto chose "Humilitas," the Latin word for humility. This had been the motto of one of his heroes, St. Charles Borromeo, the 16th-century ascetic and champion of the Counter-Reformation.

## A Commitment

Bishop Luciani said he was not particularly humble, but wished to make a commitment to humility.

He had come from humble circumstances and never forgot it. As pope he recalled in addresses during audiences that he had grown up in a poor mountain village. He was born at Forno di Canale, now officially known as Canale d'Agordo, on Oct. 17, 1912. The child looked so sickly that the midwife, Maria Fiocco, took it upon herself to baptize him at once, "because of imminent danger to life," as the parish register recorded.

His father was Giovanni Luciani, a migrant worker who had done odd jobs at home and in the nearby Austrian Tyrol. For many years he would go to Germany in March

and return home in November. He had two retarded daughters from a first marriage and later married a nurse's assistant, Bortola Tancan. He eventually landed a steady job in a glass factory on the island of Murano in the Venetian Lagoon.

His first son, Albino, was born while Giovanni Luciani was working in Germany.

In Germany, Giovanni Luciani had joined the Social Democratic trade union movement. He brought socialist ideas home and helped found workers' and consumers' cooperatives in the Dolomite region.

## No Objections

At one time he seems to have been imbued with a good deal of anticlericalism, but he did not object when Albino wanted to become a priest. Albino's mother was a churchgoing woman who appears to have had a strong influence on her children, the two sons, and a daughter, Antonia.

Albino was often sick as a child, and at the age of 2 he was suffering from a bout of bronchial pneumonia. His brother said he never recovered completely and remained frail.

He went to elementary school in his native village, barefoot in the warm months, like all the other children. At the age of 10, he was deeply impressed by the oratory of a visiting capuchin preacher and told his mother that he too wanted to become a friar.

The parish priest helped to get him into a church-run junior high school at Feltre, a nearby city. Upon high school graduation in

Belluno, the provincial capital, he started studying for the priesthood in the local seminary.

He was to stay at the Gregorian Seminary of Belluno for almost two decades, first as a student and then as a professor. He taught theology, canon law, sacred art and other subjects.

## Postgraduate Studies

He was ordained to the priesthood in Belluno on June 7, 1938. In the following autumn, he was sent to Rome for postgraduate studies at the Pontifical Gregorian University, the Jesuit institution that has been the alma mater of 16 popes and eight canonized saints.

Exceptionally, the young priest was permitted to work for a doctorate as an absentee student while being engaged in parish and diocesan affairs at home. By the time the Rev. Luciani earned his doctorate in theology from the Gregorian University, he was already teaching at the Belluno seminary. He remained on its faculty for 10 years.

During that time he spent two stretches in a sanatorium for treatment of tuberculosis. He was eventually cured, but his health remained delicate.

In 1937, Father Luciani met the then patriarch of Venice, Cardinal Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli, who used to spend vacations in a rest house for the clergy near Belluno. The prelate must have been impressed by the smiling popularizer of orthodoxy. A year later, the patriarch had become Pope John XXIII, and when he needed a new bishop for Vittorio Veneto, he chose Father Luciani. The new bishop was consecrated by the pope on Dec. 15, 1958.

During his years in Vittorio Veneto, Bishop Luciani opposed proselytizing by evangelical missionaries who tried to canvass his diocese. In seminary the bishop had learned, and later taught, the doctrine that "error has no rights," and that only the Roman Catholic Church was the depository of truth.

## Softened Attitude

He was to soften his attitude toward other faiths at the Second Vatican Council. Between 1962 and 1965, he spent long periods in Rome to take part in the international church assembly convened by Pope John. It proved to be a turning point in Bishop Luciani's intellectual and religious life.

He eagerly seized the chance of meeting colleagues from other countries. He often attended the discussions sponsored privately by German, Dutch and other theologians, and familiarized himself with their liberal positions.

Bishop Luciani said later that it had been particularly difficult for him to accept the principle of religious liberty. But he eventually wholeheartedly endorsed the declaration of Vatican II that is known as "Dignitatis Humanae" [Of Human Dignity]. It said that "the human person has a right to religious freedom," and to free inquiry in the search for truth.

Pope Paul VI had been following the work of the bishop in the northeastern corner of Italy, and in 1969 transferred him to the prestigious see of Venice. For centuries the archbishop of St. Mark's cathedral had borne the honorific title of a patriarch. Patriarch Luciani could be reasonably sure that he would also become a cardinal.

He disappointed the Venetians by refusing to make his official entry into the city in the traditional manner — in a procession of gondolas along the Grand Canal to St. Mark's Square.

The mayor of Venice, Mario Rigo, a Socialist, said after the patriarch's election to the papacy: "He has lived among us for eight years with a simplicity that was often disconcerting."

Unexpectedly Stern  
The patriarch could be unexpectedly stern when church discipline was questioned. He curbed religious grassroots groups in the industrial districts of Mestre and Porto Marghera west of Venice, and forbade members of his clergy to take factory jobs as worker-priests.

In the controversy over the pill, he advised Pope Paul in a confidential memo against an outright condemnation of artificial birth control. But when Pope Paul issued his ban on the pill, Patriarch Luciani stood by him.

In September, 1972, Pope Paul paid a visit to Venice. In front of hundreds of onlookers he put his red stole around the shoulders of the patriarch. A few months later, on March 5, 1973, the pontiff made him a cardinal.

When Cardinal Luciani was named patriarch, many knew Pope Paul's unusual gesture in 1972 cited it as evidence that the pontiff had deemed the patriarch of Venice worthy of becoming his successor.

One of the prelates who participated in the 1978 conclave, Cardinal Gabriel-Marie Garrone, wrote in the Vatican newspaper *L'Osservatore Romano* that Pope Paul had been the principal elector of the new pontiff, inspiring the cardinals, from beyond death, to choose "the pope whom the lord wanted."

Spontaneous Warmth  
Leaders of the World Council of Churches in Geneva said that Pope John Paul I would be remembered for his "open-hearted simplicity, spontaneous warmth, quickness of mind and action . . . and above all, his utter commitment to his church." The council represents 293 non-Roman Catholic churches in about 100 countries.

Abbishop Tomas O'Fiaich, leader of Ireland's 3.5 million Roman Catholics, said: "I think Pope John Paul, if he had lived even a few short years, might have been destined to be one of the great popes of this century."

Cardinal Terence Cooke of New York, attending a meeting in San Francisco, characterized the pope as a "humble, loving and pastoral leader."

"He offered to all of us the smiling, hope-filled presence of a man chosen to guide us in living the message of love and service that is the good news of Jesus Christ," Cardinal Cooke said. "Our hearts go out in sympathy to our brothers and sisters all over the world."

Tass reported the death in a one-paragraph dispatch from Rome, mentioning the election of the pope on Aug. 26.

French traditionalist priests said that the death was a sign from God that John Paul I was not meant to head the Roman Catholic Church.

"The agents of Satan in flesh and

blood are perhaps the causes of the two heart attacks that occurred in such a short time at the Vatican," Abbot Francois Ducaud-Bourget, a follower of traditionalist leader Marcel Lefebvre, said, referring also to the death of Pope Paul VI.

Abbot Francois Ducaud, another traditionalist prelate, commented: "If the Almighty took away John Paul I after one month it is because God did not want him to reign. Providence did not want to ratify the choice of the cardinals on Aug. 26 because the conclave took place without the 80-year-old prelates."

Judge Orders Rail Clerks To End National Strike  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP) — A federal judge today ordered railroad clerks to end their national strike and obey President Carter's call to return to work.

U.S. District Judge Aubrey Robinson Jr. issued a temporary restraining order against the clerks' union "restraining all parties from continuation of the strike."

Judge Robinson had refused at a midnight hearing yesterday to enforce Mr. Carter's immediate back-to-work order, issued yesterday under emergency powers to end the four-day strike which has virtually crippled the nation's 200,000-mile rail system.

The Justice Department had asked Judge Robinson for the injunction against the Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks which has closed 73 rail lines.

The union had no comment or whether it would obey the judge's order.

Earlier, union president Fred Kroil had vowed he would not order an end to the strike until he had won assurances from the court for employee protection from reprisals.

Meanwhile, Congress prepared to receive emergency legislation dealing with the walkout. House Speaker Thomas O'Neill alerted congressmen that, if necessary, the administration would send legislation to the Senate tomorrow with the bill expected to reach the House Monday.

There was no indication what type of legislation was being considered, but Mr. Kroil had suggested that Congress consider seizing the rail lines.

The Egypt-Israel talks probably will begin at a relatively low level between military delegations at Ismailia, an official said. He added that Egypt expects the entire Sinai negotiating process to continue to its end at Ismailia. Although he warned that the talks "could take time," he acknowledged that most of the work of negotiating the Sinai agreement already has been accomplished and no real hard bargaining remains.

Police said that Ippolito Estozze, 60, was attacked outside his garage on his way to work by gunmen who handcuffed him and shot him several times in the knees.

The attackers hung a sign with the initials and five-pointed star emblem of the Red Brigades terrorist gang around his neck.

The shooting was the latest incident of political violence that claimed two lives in the last 24 hours.

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Pope smiles at crowd Wednesday during weekly general audience — his last public appearance

## Involving Several Nations

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## Bill Goes to White House

## Senate Endorses Rights of U.S. Children Abroad

By Robert C. Sinter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (IHT) — The Senate gave final congressional approval today to a bill that eliminates provisions in the Nationality Act that discriminate against children born overseas of U.S. citizens. President Carter has said he would sign the measure.

## Citizenship Rights

The measure, which was originally sponsored by Rep. Joshua Eilberg, D-Pa., would take effect on the day of enactment and apply to all concerned persons who had not previously lost their citizenship. The bill would not restore citizenship previously lost.

After the vote, a spokesman for the Children's Citizenship Rights League, which was instrumental in bringing the matter to the attention of Congress, expressed gratitude to members of Congress who helped push the bill through.

## Unit Trims Credit Bill

## U.S. Tuition

By Robert C. Sinter

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A House-Senate conference committee yesterday approved a sharply scaled-back tuition tax credit bill that would provide tax breaks to parents of college students but deny aid for private or parochial elementary and secondary school pupils.

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The decision marked a setback for Catholic school groups, which had lobbied vigorously for extending the credit to parochial school tuition. The Carter administration had contended that such an extension would be unconstitutional.

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PUTTING THE CRUNCH ON THIEVES — "Crunch," a 7-foot boa constrictor, takes a nap amid a display of fire agate at the Chicago International Gem, Mineral and Jewelry Show. Ed Alexander, a gem dealer from El Cajon, Calif., uses the boa to protect display.

## Bill Pleases Carter Administration

## U.S. Conferees Agree on Foreign Aid

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (IHT)

House and Senate conferees have approved a foreign-aid appropriation bill that gives the Carter administration most of what it wanted in both dollars and discretion.

The conferees' action late Wednesday night represented an important victory for the White House. As recently as two months ago, the mood of Congress seemed to be running strongly against foreign aid. But the chances now appear good that both houses will approve the \$9.1 billion conference report that an administration lobbyist described yesterday as "a damn good bill."

The key fight involved the administration's insistence that it be able to give Syria \$90 million in aid. The Senate had approved this, but the House deleted all aid for Syria to protest the Syrian hard-line position on the Middle East peace negotiations.

Compromise language drafted by Rep. Matthew McHugh, D-N.Y., instructing President Carter to aid Syria "only if the president believes" that such aid would "serve the process of peace in the Middle East" was eventually approved by the conference.

The conference also deleted restrictions on aid to specific countries that the House and Senate had earlier adopted. As a result, Mr. Carter will have the option — if the legislation gets final approval — to give U.S. aid to Mozambique, Angola and Nicaragua, among others.

The only area in which the administration failed to get what it had sought was in U.S. contributions to the World Bank and other multilateral aid institutions. Congress continues to appropriate substantially less for these institutions than the United States has promised to contribute, and sometimes less than Congress itself previously authorized but did not appropriate.

But administration officials pronounced themselves satisfied with the committee's actions, which gave these institutions about \$100 million less than the Senate had voted, but substantially more than the House had approved.

The House conferees also accepted a \$1.8 billion U.S. contribution to the so-called Witteveen facility, a new fund coordinated by the International Monetary Fund and financed largely by contributions from major oil-producing nations to help poorer countries cope with the consequences of higher oil prices since 1973.

In return for their support on this matter, House conferees insisted on additional funding for the operating expenses of the Agency for International Development, which ended up with more money than had been expected. This added money will go for salaries and expenses within the organization instead of to poor nations overseas.

On aid to Syria, the White House made an all-out effort for the full \$90 million it had requested, overriding even the State Department, which had earlier indicated a willingness to compromise at \$60 million. After the Camp David summit, according to official sources, Mr. Carter decided that the full \$90 million was crucial.

Vice President Mondale, Defense Secretary Harold Brown, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, the adviser for national security, joined in lobbying the conferees on behalf of the Syrian money.

The final bill also includes \$35 million for Greece, a contribution proposed in Congress as a form of compensation to the Greeks for the decision to lift the arms embargo against Turkey.

## KLM, British Airways Cut Many Round-Trip Fares

From Wire Dispatches

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 29 — The Dutch national airline KLM is cutting its air fares by between 15 and 25 percent on routes to West Germany, Britain and Italy starting Nov. 1, the company said today.

A spokesman said the cuts, which are subject to Dutch government approval, would apply to flights from Amsterdam to Berlin, Bremen, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Munich, Milan, Rome and London.

The KLM reductions follow cuts in fares recently announced by British Airways of up to 40 percent on 18 routes to West Germany, France, Belgium, Holland and Finland.

Starting Nov. 1, KLM's round-trip fare between Amsterdam and London during off-peak hours will be 267 guilders (\$124), and advance bookings, which are not now available, will be introduced. The current fare is 460 guilders (\$213).

The new excursion round-trip fare between Amsterdam and Rome will drop from 688 guilders (\$320) to 590 guilders (\$274).

British Fare Assault

The earlier British Airways announcement of reduced fares represented a successful assault on the fare structure of the International Air Transport Association, which has made European flights among the most costly in the world for distances traveled.

A British Airways spokesman said the reductions were agreed on at the just-concluded IATA meeting in Vienna. Still more national airlines were expected to follow with similar rate cuts.

British Airways needs formal approval for the changes from Britain's Civil Aviation Authority, but this is believed to be assured. Its new fares apply only to round trips.

Under the new British Airways schedule, the price of a London-Cologne-London ticket will then drop to about \$86 from the current \$123, about \$8 less than the standard rail journey, which takes 10 hours. It is also the least expensive scheduled fare between London and any continental destination, British Airways said.

Any Day

The airline's big price cuts on flights to Paris, Amsterdam and Brussels can be obtained any day during off-peak hours.

The new round-trip fare to Paris from Britain will be \$92.50, 40 percent less than the current \$154. The daily, off-peak price to Brussels will be \$97.50, down from \$157.50.

British Airways said that the cheaper tickets will be limited to 30 percent of the passengers on any given flight.

The carrier unveiled its first major challenge to IATA's fare structure in June by proposing cuts of

## Testifies Against Congressman

## Diggs Aide Says Her Pay Raised to Cover His Bills

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (IHT)

The former office manager for Rep. Charles Diggs Jr., D-Mich., testified yesterday that, at Rep. Diggs' direction, she unwillingly paid, from an increase he arranged in her congressional salary, thousands of dollars for his personal expenses, ranging from magazine subscriptions to his home-mortgage payments.

The picture of Rep. Diggs that emerged from the testimony of Jean Stultz, the former aide, was of a man overwhelmed by debts. Toward the end of her employment with Rep. Diggs, Mrs. Stultz testified, "the accounts had gotten into such a chaotic state, I was on the phone constantly with creditors," some of whom were threatening to sue Rep. Diggs.

Mrs. Stultz detailed under oath in U.S. District Court here how Rep. Diggs raised her congressional salary and then directed her every month to pay his personal and congressional bills from the difference between her "normal" pay and the surplus she was receiving.

Testifying under an assurance of immunity from government prosecutors, Mrs. Stultz said that Rep. Diggs called her into his office near the end of 1973. She said he told her that "there were certain items to be paid and he would increase my salary" and tell her what bills of his to pay with the increase.

"I objected to it," Mrs. Stultz testified. "I told the congressman I didn't think it was legal." But, she said, Rep. Diggs "said an employee could do whatever he wanted with his salary." Finally, she testified, she agreed, "but I didn't want to do it for long."

Appointed to Staff

Rep. Diggs, chairman of the House District Committee, appointed Mrs. Stultz to the committee staff while keeping her on his congressional office staff. As a result, she was paid two salaries. She testified that she "performed

no actual duties or specific assignments" for the committee.

Every month, she testified, Rep. Diggs would go over his bills with her, directing her how to spend the money she was being paid as a member of the committee staff. Mrs. Stultz was testifying in connection with charges of mail fraud and misuse of more than \$101,000 in federal funds, brought against Rep. Diggs in March.

Mrs. Stultz identified a series of personal checks that she said she had written to pay Rep. Diggs' bills as he had directed. She also identified a series of cashier's checks and money orders that she said she had purchased, using the "overage" from her congressional salary. These checks and money orders also were used to pay Rep. Diggs' bills, she testified.

According to Mrs. Stultz, Rep. Diggs was getting about \$1,200 a month in kickbacks from her congressional salary. She estimated her own take-home pay at about \$800 a month.

Mrs. Stultz testified that she and Rep. Diggs referred to the extra pay she received as the "special account," and that she regarded it not as her pay but as "his money."

Among the bills Mrs. Stultz testified that she paid for Rep. Diggs were several mortgage payments for his Washington home, thousands of dollars in personal loans extended by banks and credit companies in Washington, Detroit and elsewhere, insurance premiums, a \$51 bill for tuning his car and a \$5 subscription to Moneyworth magazine. Mrs. Stultz also testified that she paid bills for congressional expenses incurred by Rep. Diggs for both his Washington and Detroit offices.

The use of money orders and cashier's checks was Rep. Diggs' idea, Mrs. Stultz testified. "One thing I remember most clearly," she said, "is that he said he was going to make a politician out of me yet."

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## Baltimore Grand Jury Indicts 18 in GSA Probe

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29 (AP) —

A special federal grand jury indicted 18 persons today in an investigation of fraud within the General Services Administration, the federal government's supply agency.

It was the first indictment returned in a multicounty investigation into fraud, extortion, rigged contracts and payoffs involving the \$5 billion-a-year agency.

Russell Baker Jr., U.S. attorney in Maryland, said that the investigation was continuing and that more indictments were expected.

The investigation that resulted in today's indictment was one of the most serious in the history of the GSA, which has been the target of many investigations in Washington, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Denver, New York and Fort Worth.

GSA Special Counsel Vincent

Also has said that the GSA case may be the biggest money scandal

in federal government history.

Each of the 18 persons indicted today was charged with a single count of conspiracy to defraud the United States.

The defendants include 12 present and former managers and acting managers of self-service stores within the GSA's Region 3, which includes Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, the District of Columbia and Pennsylvania.

Hundreds of GSA workers have been targets of investigations by at least two grand juries, the FBI, a congressional panel and an internal task force.

Witnesses told the congressional committee that 500 employees of GSA and other federal agencies were involved in the illegal activities. Others say more than 1,000 federal workers are involved, and that the losses could run to \$500 million a year.



## John Paul I's Tragic Drama

He entered the papacy by the sudden, unexpected choice of the "instant conclave." He left it after little more than a month by the sudden, unexpected blow of a cardiac attack. A man who had never cultivated drama saw his last days surrounded by it, a world that looked to him for leadership of the spirit saw their hopes bloom in the warmth and humanity of his first days as Pope John Paul I — and now sees those hopes wilt around his coffin.

Albino Luciano had risen high in the Roman Catholic Church before Pope Paul VI died — he went to the conclave of the cardinals as Patriarch of Venice, but in the speculation that surrounded that meeting, his name was hardly ever mentioned as the new bishop of Rome. The swift decision in his favor, at a time when it was known that the new pope would bear heavy burdens in a divided church and a chaotic world, was as surprising in its speed as in the fact that a relative unknown was chosen.

In terms of church policy, Pope John Paul had all too little time to introduce changes,

or even to indicate in what direction he would like to see Catholicism move. Rather, he seemed to be seeking to create a broad platform on which not only all Catholics, but all peoples and faiths might try to shape the cultures and disciplines of these swift-changing times. For not only did Catholics of many viewpoints rally to their new leader, but other Christians, Jews and persons of diverse religious tenets were moved by John Paul's transparent belief in man's ability to rise above man's inherent evils.

This contribution, so painfully brief, may not bring too much that is concrete to future councils of mankind, whether in the Vatican or in the capitals of the world. But there is good reason to believe that the spirit of John Paul's acts and words as pope will prove a useful and inspiring legacy to his successor and to those who act in the name of churches or of nations. John Paul's tenure as pope was brief; Albino Luciano lived a much longer life. And in both aspects, he gave to mankind a glimpse of what good choices could mean in material content and spiritual rewards.

## The Knesset's Vote

Menachem Begin's success in gaining the Israeli Parliament's approval of the Camp David package represented awesome leadership. By subordinating some of his own most fundamental convictions and splitting his political base in the process, he made plain that he is dead serious about peace. He could not have demonstrated more effectively that Anwar Sadat, in initiating the process of peace with Israel, took risks wisely and well.

Recall that immediately after the summit Mr. Begin said he would not enforce party discipline or otherwise bring his personal influence to bear on the Knesset vote on the requirement, agreed on at Camp David, that Israel dismantle its post-1967 Sinai settlements before Egypt would sit down to write a peace treaty. His seeming diffidence puzzled many people, in Washington as in Israel: How could he fail to do what was necessary to support his own agreement, one promising Israel nothing less than its first taste of peace?

The answer, we think, lies in the fact that Zionism, in the form most universally held and deeply felt among secular Israelis as well as religious ones, means settling, pioneering, sacrificing, redeeming the Jewish homeland by building a new life. It is precisely that passion that has led many Arabs to believe over the years that the essence of Zionism is expansionism; Never had a Jewish settlement been voluntarily removed. Mr. Begin is in this sense as passionate a Zionist as anyone in his country. Evidently, he could not easily bring himself to swallow his passion, to support dismantling the settlements in Sinai, and to take the political heat — especially the heat coming with special intensity from his oldest friends and closest political allies.

When Mr. Begin found he actually could not count on a majority within his own Li-

kud bloc, however, he switched course. He accepted the fact that repudiation by his own supporters would undercut both his prestige and his diplomacy, and he threw himself into battle, finally warning that he would resign if Likud did not back him. He had to counter a good deal more than charges of "anti-Zionism" on the settlements issue. He had also to meet pervasive fears that in the "framework" affecting Egypt he had gravely jeopardized Israel's security and in the framework affecting the West Bank he had virtually invited establishment of a hostile Palestinian state. In the end, after 17 unbroken hours of debate, the prime minister won as expected. The 84-to-19 vote was agonizing even for those who supported the government, and it provided a true test of the relative value that Israelis place on settlements and peace. But Mr. Begin split the Likud, which went with him only by 28 to 19. In the Herut party within Likud — Mr. Begin himself founded Herut — only 11 of 24 members supported him.

The Knesset debate should lead promptly, as Jimmy Carter said Thursday, to an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. That is the point of the exercise. The debate should also lead to a tempering of the impatience still widely felt toward Menachem Begin, by an appreciation of the ruggedness of the political terrain he must traverse on the way to peace. Mr. Carter set a certain example Thursday, abandoning the combative tone in which he had earlier discussed his differences with Mr. Begin over future West Bank settlements and granting that those differences involved misunderstandings that can be calmly resolved.

We have had our own anxieties about Mr. Begin, but if his performance in the Knesset debate is typical of his approach from here on in, those anxieties will be a thing of the past.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Labs and the Test Ban

When the definitive history of Soviet-U.S. efforts to negotiate an end to nuclear testing comes to be written, it will be 1) very long and 2) replete with incidents of brass-knuckle bureaucratic warfare.

The current episode involves a campaign to get Jimmy Carter to weaken the comprehensive test ban that he is negotiating with the Russians (and British) at Geneva. The campaign is led by two nuclear weapons labs — Los Alamos and Livermore — and their sympathizers in the departments of Defense and Energy. They are moving, it seems, on two fronts.

First, the labs contend that a treaty should let the United States conduct occasional underground tests to check the quality of stockpiled warheads. However, a group of former top Los Alamos hands has told the president that the necessary stockpile assurances can be gained by measures other than nuclear testing — by nonnuclear testing, inspection and remanufacture of suspect units. Our own view is that whatever marginal confidence, if any, might come from testing is not worth the cost in strategic and political instability. President Carter, we understand, feels that way too.

The labs further argue that if a comprehensive test ban is completed, it should run for only three years, with the presumption that testing should then be renewed. Mr. Carter is apparently under pressure to throw

the testing lobby that bone. We hope he resists. A short ban would undercut his no-test pledge. A short ban accompanied by the expectation of resumed testing would mock everything he has ever said about the nuclear menace. With China, for one, still not recruited to the Geneva talks, it makes some sense not to write an indefinite ban. But a ban must be of respectable length. Five years is minimal.

A comprehensive test ban seems at once so familiar, for having been discussed for two decades, and so modest, when set against the strategic arms limitation talks, that people's attention wanders. It may help to underline a few basic things. To continue testing warheads underground is at this point merely to drive the arms race mindlessly on. A test ban would freeze what almost everyone regards as the current U.S. advantage in warhead technology. A ban would strengthen the two powers' hand in inducing other countries not to start or expand nuclear arsenals. The treaty under negotiation embodies long-sought Soviet decisions to permit on-site inspections and to forego "peaceful" explosions.

For political reasons, a test ban may have to stand in line behind a SALT treaty, but, meanwhile, anxious would-be testers are trying to beat down the U.S. negotiating position. It must not happen.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

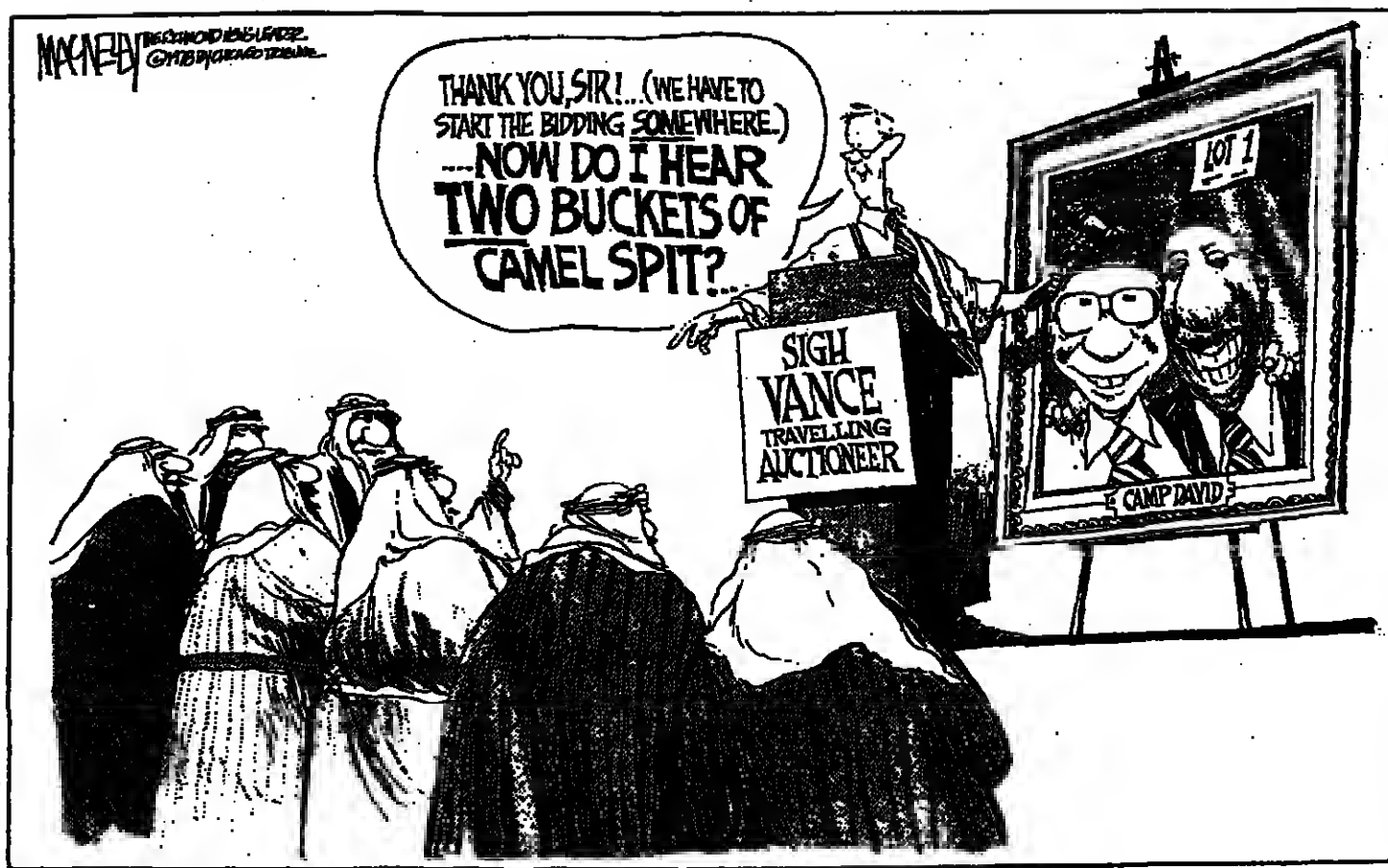
September 30, 1903

CHICAGO — A federation of manufacturers and associations employing tens of thousands of skilled workmen was formed here today. The purpose of the National Employers Association is to protect employers and independent workers by fighting strikes, boycotts and other union-sponsored labor troubles in the courts. They take heart from the news last night that the president has opposed the American Federation of Labor and reaffirmed the "open-shop" policy for government service, declaring that he is president of the whole people.

#### Fifty Years Ago

September 30, 1928

WASHINGTON — The State Department's rejection last week of the British-French proposal for limitations on naval forces has received strong backing from the U.S. press. The Hearst papers express delight in what they describe as the president's action in "safeguarding the country from British or French domination," while the Washington Post declares that the British and French governments have received a rebuff from the United States for pretending to seek limitation of naval armaments, while actually trying to exempt themselves from limitation.



## How Can U.S. Guarantee Mideast Pact?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — In his Thursday press conference, President Carter expressed confidence that Israel and Egypt would sign a peace agreement, but he didn't say what he would do to guarantee it if they did.

For many years, the United States has thought vaguely of underwriting any "general settlement" in the Middle East, and the peace process has now gone far enough to make the question of a U.S. "guarantee" at least a relevant subject for debate.

This raises all kinds of questions. What kind of "guarantee"? Of the territorial borders that may be agreed upon by Israel and Egypt? Would it be done by treaty, confirmed by the Senate of the United States, by executive agreement, or how? Would such a commitment by the United States cover both Egypt and Israel or only Israel?

### Many Questions

There are many other questions that need to be explored. For example, Prime Minister Begin of Israel has repeatedly said that Israel was opposed to any arrangement involving U.S. troops on its soil, and President Carter has made clear that he is not thinking along these lines either.

Yet, Prime Minister Begin, when he was in Washington this month, did talk to a few reporters about making naval facilities available to the United States at the port of Haifa, and air bases available elsewhere — in the event of a general threat to the peace.

This last point is important. He seemed to be saying that Israel would take care of its own security, but if there were imminent dangers of a general war threatening the security of the free nations, Israel's military facilities would be open to the naval and air forces of the United States.

There would be considerable opposition in the Congress in Washington to an automatic U.S. guarantee against any military aggression. For example, an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, if signed later this year, could scarcely be regarded as a "general Middle East

settlement," since it would not have the endorsement, but probably the angry opposition, of Syria and the other "rejectionist" Arab states.

### Strong Support

An executive agreement for the use of Israeli bases under the threat of general war would undoubtedly have strong support in the Congress, though this would probably involve large appropriations by the Congress to make the bases adequate for the most modern U.S. ships and planes.

It is the hope of leading officials in Washington that the signing of an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty will not merely be the end of hostility between these two states, but the beginning of cooperation for

the peaceful development of the entire Middle East.

With more than a million Palestinian Arabs eventually enjoying self-administration on the West Bank and Gaza under the Camp David agreements, Israel is confronted with an immense task of building a nation of diverse elements. Will these Palestinians gradually become part of a diverse but unified Israeli state, or become a disruptive element threatening the security of Israel from within? This is a question that deeply troubles officials here and in Jerusalem.

Much will depend on U.S. help, not only to assist in the military security of the area, but the economic security as well.

There are many troubling subsidiary issues. Across the wide sweep of the Middle East from the Indian Ocean to the Mediterranean, there are signs of growing tension between the modern and conservative elements in Pakistan, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey and even in Israel itself.

### Consequences

No U.S. military guarantees are likely to avoid the consequences of this militant reaction against the first serious effort to modernize the Middle East, but the time has come for a reappraisal of U.S. policy there under the changed conditions of an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

## Taking a Hard Look at Begin

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Many people find Menachem Begin obnoxious. But in the case of the Israeli prime minister it is a mistake to identify personality with policy.

Indeed, largely because of his unattractive qualities, Mr. Begin has been far more forthcoming in negotiation than any other Israeli leader could have been. If he nearly always says the wrong thing, he nearly always does the right thing.

The indictment of Begin as an individual fairly bulges with charges. He haggles like a shyster, lectures like a magistrate and is touchier than a dispossessed nobleman. He talks to the point of making Howard Cosell seem a "mute, inglorious Milton."

### Zionist

He wears his Zionist faith on his sleeve, and constantly rubs it in other people's faces. He has a "holocaust complex," and identifies disagreement with what the Germans did to the Jews.

Instances galore back up these charges. The Camp David summit was barely over before Begin was into a legalistic quibble as to whether Israel was obliged to cease

building new settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River for a period of more than three months. In briefing after briefing, he explained why the West Bank ought to be called by its biblical names, Judea and Samaria.

His speech at the White House signing ceremony should have been cut in half. Particularly unnecessary was a Hebrew section hardly anybody present could understand. Within days of the Camp David summit, Begin was boasting to the world of his glorious achievements.

But all these tasteless actions only show Begin through a glass darkly. To see him whole requires a look at concrete negotiating matters.

The current fuss over the West Bank settlements presents a nice case in point. No settlements are planned for the next three months. Before three months are out, there is supposed to be a Palestinian authority on the West Bank. Such an authority would never grant permission for a Jewish settlement.

Even if the authority does not materialize, the Israelis would not risk a break with the United States — and the peace with Egypt — by building further settlements. So, at

worst, Begin will continue to yell his head off while doing nothing.

The happy contrast between words and deeds finds support at every step of the way to Camp David. Whenever there was a concrete issue for negotiation, Begin compromised.

• The first step came last year on Sept. 17, when Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan met in Morocco with Hassan Tuhami, an Egyptian diplomat, to arrange a possible visit to Israel by Sadat. At that point, Begin was prevailed upon to promise that if such a visit took place, he would abandon all claims to sovereignty over the Sinai desert — the basic element of the Camp David accord.

• A second step took place on Oct. 5, when Foreign Minister Dayan produced with Secretary Vance a joint Israeli-U.S. working paper. The United States came out with a previous insistence that a place for the Palestine Liberation Organization be made at the peace table. In return, Begin accepted a formula later picked up in the Camp David talks, and wrongly identified by some as a crucial breakthrough, namely that the future of the West Bank be settled through negotiations among Israelis, Jordanians and Palestinian Arabs.

• A third step took place at the Israel summit meeting with Sadat last December. To engage the Egyptians further, Begin abandoned the previous insistence of all past Israeli leaders that there had to be a splitting of West Bank territory between Israel and the Arabs.

• A fourth step took place at the meeting of Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers in England in July. At that point Begin agreed that the issue of sovereignty over the West Bank could be negotiated before the end of a transition period.

### Concessions

These successive concessions were quite literally the road to Camp David. Without them no agreement would have been possible, and in each case concrete negotiation yielded give on Begin's part that was not forthcoming when the issue was a matter of buzz words or abstract principle.

The ultimate proof that Begin is unsparing in talk but accommodating in action is Camp David itself. For what did Jimmy Carter basically do at the summit? He took the pressure off the Israelis. With the bristles thus out of the Begin personality, Israeli officials were able to draw from the prime minister the concessions always implicit in his policy.

## Letters

### 'Frenglish'

The piece on the French language (IHT, Sept. 12) caused renewed smiles about the naive pessimism of the French regarding the strength of their own language. In the first place, they rival native Anglophobes in the extent of their ill-fused ignorance of any foreign language whatever, and this ill-fused linguistic rampart shows little sign of crumbling.

Also, "Frenglish" may well be more rampant than *Franglais*. It is also more insidious, because it tends to sink into the marrow of English without the speaker being aware that he is using French expressions. Among countless examples of this are such common words as "hotel," "restaurant," "automobile," "menu," "délivrer," "dessert," etc. And this does not consider the myriad number of words which the two languages share in common (e.g., nearly all those with the suffix "-ion") which are truly native to each.

The idiosyncratic examples in the article cited as to encroachments of English at the expense of French are more amusing than meaningful. Such examples can easily be multiplied, but one can also cite examples, *a parte de via*, in the opposite direction but still proving little. I recently attended in Budapest an international meeting on law, with hundreds attending from all parts of the world. English and French were the only two languages of the congress, although the large majority of participants had neither as a native tongue. There was nothing inherent about the meeting or the participation suggesting a preference between the two languages. During the congress, French rather than English was used by an overwhelming majority of the participants, including those whose native language was Dutch, German or one of the Scandinavian languages. I presided over a section where an Englishman was the general rapporteur (because the *Frenglish*, but there is no other way to say it — as

in the lamented case of "detente"). He gave his lengthy presentation in French because it was the more effective language of communication with his international audience.

My example represents a minority situation, but is far from unique, extreme or unusual. English generally is more widely used than French internationally. But that still leaves a large concurrent and sometimes exclusive scope for French, the only language to share with English a solidly worldwide status. Surely both these international languages are expanding in use due to increasing internationalization of activities. Many French people seem surprisingly unaware of all this and regard their language as limited primarily to metropolitan France. If they so persist, it could become a self-fulfilling prophecy whereby in a future century French would become essentially localized like German or Italian today.

JOHN H. CRABB,  
Femey-Voltaire, France.

### Social Security

Mr. Young's letter to the IHT, Sept. 8, "Retirement Ruling," is, I believe, spreading erroneous information. I do not know what booklet he received from the Social Security Administration, but the booklet I have from our embassy in Paris states that an American abroad can work and still receive benefits if he does not work more than six days a month. This is without a dollar limitation, unlike the limitation for U.S. residents.

AL DAVIDSON,  
Paris.

### Tibet

The caption which accompanied the photograph of the Potala, the palace of the Dalai Lama (IHT, Sept. 18), locates the Potala "in Tibet, now part of China." Whether Tibet is part of China is a question of international politics which has been intensely debated

recently, and the International Herald Tribune should not implicitly endorse Peking's claim of legitimate sovereignty.

The facts are that China annexed Tibet by military force and against the wishes of the Tibetan people (who are not Chinese), and that since 1959 Peking has systematically attempted to destroy everything in Tibet (especially its religious tradition) that distinguishes Tibet from China. If Tibet is part of China then Eastern Europe is part of the U.S.S.R.

PETER MEYER,  
Zurich.

### Tax Solution

The American citizen residing in Europe has three alternative solutions to the tax problem:

1. Go home.
  2. Pay up and become the passive victim of an obvious injustice.
  3. Change nationality.
- Many long-term residents of Europe must be seriously considering the third alternative which has an added nonfatal advantage. Putting one's fate in the relatively capable hands of such men as Giscard, Schmidt and, yes, even Sunny Jim Callaghan has obvious attractions. Any comparison between the quality of political leadership on the two sides of the Atlantic during recent years must leave any thoughtful Americans aghast.

M.R.

### Andorra's Languages

Re: Your article on Andorra (IHT, Sept. 7): Si vous plait or, if you prefer, if you please.

The official languages of Andorra are Catalan and French. Spanish (what the Spaniards call Castilian, having only recently officially adopted the term Spanish to designate their country's principal language) is not.

Moltres Mercès for the correction.  
FERRAN CASABLANCAS,  
PAT AMOORE,  
Paris.

## Carter Rides

## Wave to Cut

## Spending

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Two walk-outs, a threatened veto and a series of presidential statements in the past week have established one basic point about Jimmy Carter's strategy for winning a second term. The president is determined to move out in front of the Proposition 13 wave of popular sentiment for pared-down government, even if it means an open split with important liberal elements of his own party.

In effect, Carter has decided to increase the risk of a challenge for renomination from the left wing of his own party in order to identify himself with the more conservative mood now asserting itself in the electorate as a whole.

In what was surely one of the most conservative speeches addressed to a Democratic party dinner in this century, he said here Wednesday night that "now is the time to put all our efforts into solving the most complicated and intractable and corrosive problem of them all — the problem of inflation."

... would like to caution all you Democrats — those in my administration and in the Congress — that we here in Washington must set the example. We cannot pass legislation that is identifiably wasteful. ... This is the future of the Democratic Party" that is at stake, he said.

It was a theme that obviously had been on the president's mind. A week earlier, in Asheville, N.C., he called for another kind of "audience" — one thing of popular crafts have always had to suffer from, particularly in the South, is that we had the reputation, which we did not deserve, of being fiscally irresponsible."

Talking to a group of editors about the upset defeat of Gov. Michael Dukakis in the Massachusetts Democratic primary by an underdog opponent who hammered on the tax-and-spending issue, Carter pronounced this chilly judgment:

"Mike Dukakis is a hard-working brilliant young man, who perhaps was not quite sensitive enough about political issues."

Carter is plainly determined that history will pass no such judgment on him. While he is not persuaded of a massive tax-revolt — he told another group this past week that tax reduction had never been among the top 20 issue in his mail — he certainly believes that there is a rebellion against "wasteful" government spending.

This is why he is prepared to veto even such traditionally untouchable legislation as the public works appropriations bill, which once again contains funds for dam and reclamation projects that he regards as marginal.

Carter does not often use profanity, but he told one set of visitors he was wrong a year ago in letting House Speaker Thomas (Tip) O'Neill (D-Mass.) persuade him not to veto a similar measure, and if the issue came up again, he would "veto the hell out of that bill."

The broader thrust of his drive to discipline government spending will become visible next January, when he presents a fiscal 1980 budget that allows for virtually no real growth in federal expenditures. That is the budget that will be in effect in the election year, and it is not one that will please those important constituencies in the Democratic party — the mayors, the minorities, the teachers, the labor unions, and the elderly — who want more government, not less.

### Protests

The more volatile and leftwing of the leaders of those groups have already begun their public protests against the unfolding Carter strategy.

Last week, William Winpisinger, president of the International Association of Machinists, accused Carter of "caving in to the right wing" and said his union would support him for re-election in 1980.

The next day, Rep. John Cooyers, Jr. (D-Mich.), stormed out of a Congressional Black Caucus meeting with the president at the White House, accusing Carter of giving less than wholehearted backing to the Humphrey Hawkins "full-employment" bill, symbol of old-fashioned liberal Democratic social policy.

Earlier, Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) had broken publicly with the president on another symbolic liberal issue, national health insurance, where Carter has flashed a yellow caution light, in view of budgetary realities and his view of the anti-spending political climate. So far, these are sporadic outbursts, not a full-scale internal Democratic rebellion. But it is obvious the liberal backlash will have to get much worse to make Carter rethink his course.

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## Swap of 4 W. Germans, 8 Yugoslavs Is Unlikely

## Terror Suspects Split Bonn, Belgrade

By Harry Trimborn  
 BONN, Sept. 29 — West German police are expected to get their hands on four terrorist suspects being held in a Yugoslav jail, Belgrade is just as eager to have custody of eight Yugoslav fugitives in West Germany that it is in a Yugoslav jail.

A simple swap might seem to be the answer. But no such exchange is likely because of a conflict over a major obstacle in the fight against international terrorism — differing national views of political violence and how to deal with it. As a result, neither side is likely to surrender

the suspects that the other side wants.

The four West German terrorist suspects — among the most deadly on Bonn's wanted list — may be tried in Yugoslavia only for the relatively minor crime of having entered that country illegally. If convicted, they could be set free after serving a short prison term.

The quarrel has dashed the hopes for effective cooperation between communist and non-communist states that were raised last May when the four West German suspects were arrested in Yugoslavia, long considered a major way

station in the international terrorist movement.

Yugoslavia angered the West in September, 1976, when it reportedly allowed the world's most wanted terrorist, Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, known as Carlos, to slip through its fingers. The United States reportedly had given Yugoslavia full details about his whereabouts, but Belgrade refused to act on the information.

The four West Germans arrested last May are Brigitte Monhaupt, 28; Siegfried Hoffmann, 33; Rolf Clemens Wagner, 33; and Peter Boock, 27, believed to be members of the Red Army Faction, known also as the Baader-Meinhof gang. All are wanted for various terrorist acts, including the murder of industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer, his chauffeur and three bodyguards on Oct. 18 of last year.

The six Croatians, a Serb and an Albanian wanted by Belgrade are free as a result of court findings that Yugoslavia presented insufficient evidence to warrant their extradition. The court's findings can be overturned by the "higher authority" of the West German federal government.

The eighth, Stephan Blandizic, 39, has been freed under certain restrictions. He faces charges of terrorist-related crimes in West Germany, including implication in the attempted murder of a Yugoslav consular official in Dusseldorf in 1976.

If convicted, Blandizic will serve his sentence — as he did on a previous conviction for terrorist activity — in a West German, not Yugoslav, jail. A resident of West Germany for 20 years, Blandizic is the leader of a small Croatian separatist group that seeks to free the semi-autonomous constituent republic of Croatia from Yugoslavia.

The arrest of the four West Germans, according to some sources here, was viewed by Yugoslavia as a rare and major opportunity to get their hands on wanted Croatian terrorists. Their hopes, no doubt, were fueled when the West Germans rounded up the eight emigres, who had been at liberty, only after the Yugoslavs picked up the wanted West Germans.

Although it maintains good relations with West Germany, Yugoslavia feels that that country, along with the United States, has shown excessive leniency in dealing with terrorist activity directed against Yugoslav officials and facilities outside Yugoslavia.

This results in refusal of many Yugoslav extradition demands, since the aim of extradition is to return a suspect to the country in which he committed a crime. Thus West Germany has refused to extradite Blandizic and the others, on the ground that all the crimes they allegedly committed took place in West Germany.

Sparks Propaganda  
 West Germany's action has sparked a bitter Yugoslav propaganda campaign against Bonn that has assumed added virulence now that the summer holiday season is over and West German tourists are no longer flocking to Yugoslav resorts with coveted Deutsche marks.

The Yugoslavs accuse Bonn of hypocrisy in its efforts to crack down on terrorism.

The West Germans insist that the issue is a matter of legality, not politics. Ostensibly, the quarrel is over interpretation of the 1970 West German-Yugoslav extradition treaty, which rules out extradition of suspects wanted for "political" crime in their home countries. The treaty also prohibits a prisoner swap, a ban that the Yugoslavs seek to circumvent by claiming their demands for the eight emigres represents a "parallel" development to the West Germans' demand for the suspects jailed in Yugoslavia.

© Los Angeles Times

**Neil Johnston, NBA Top Scorer 3 Times, Dies**

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Francis Salomon  
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In 1954, Mr. Salomon and his son Georges engineered their first safety binding.



**FINALLY AT UNIVERSITY** — Soviet dissident Vladimir Bukovsky, 35, has entered King's College, Cambridge, England, as a first-year biology student. In 1963 he was kept from entering his second year at the University of Moscow because he was "not conforming to the ethos of a Soviet student." After nearly 12 years in prison and labor camps, he was released to the West in a prisoner exchange.

## Lobbying for 'Legitimate Defense'

## Armed Frenchmen Claim Right to Slay Burglars

By Jane M. Friedman

PARIS, Sept. 29 (IHT) — On a chilly summer night in Florange, in northeastern France, Raymond Leroy, his wife and her mother retired to a small apartment over their pastry shop in the center of town. Mr. Leroy, obsessed as always by the possibility of armed robbery, barricaded the door and strengthened it with chains.

Later, strange sounds came from downstairs. Afraid to go down and look, Mr. Leroy shot blindly through the second-floor window. He killed Hocine Sakhi, 13.

Mr. Leroy, who is at liberty awaiting trial for the Aug. 24 shooting, is no isolated case in France. Since the beginning of the year, home owners and merchants have attacked 20 robbers, killing 10 of them, in what could be the start of a citizens' revolt against crime and the lack of police protection.

In each case, townspeople supported the recourse to armed defense. Men like Mr. Leroy and his local supporters are swelling the ranks of a new French organization named *Legitime Defense*. It, too, is reacting against an increase in crime.

According to the organization, there are 500 burglars a day in France. The number of armed robberies and other crimes has doubled in 10 years. The organization, which was formed in January, contends that people have the right to shoot and kill trespassers without warning, even if the trespasser is unarmed.

*Legitime Defense*, which now boasts 25,000 members, has become the focus of a controversy over "legitimate" self-defense and how far an individual can go in taking the law into his own hands.

The French penal code permits homicide or assault in self-defense when the occupant is trying to repulse a thief entering his home at night, or if he is defending himself against violent burglary.

In recent years, judges have applied a concept of "proportion" in court decisions. The individual may employ methods that are deemed proportionate to the attack against him. He theoretically cannot use arms if there is no threat to his life or person.

"Criminals are well treated in this country," said Francois Romero, 70, a retired judge who is the president of *Legitime Defense*. His apartment door is reinforced with metal, and he keeps a revolver nearby.

"Victims in this country get only the right to suffer," he said in an interview.

Self-defense became an issue here two years ago with the case of Lionel Legras, a garage mechanic near Troyes. His weekend home had been burglarized 12 times. To avert the 13th, he booby-trapped a transistor radio and locked it in a safe. Outside his home, he hung signs saying "No Trespassing, Danger of Death."

While Legras was away, two burglars entered the house and opened the armoire, detonating the bomb. One burglar died in the explosion. The other, Andre Rousseau, lost an eye and pressed charges. Legras was convicted of manslaughter this year, but the aid of lawyers like Mr. Romero and Henri-Rene Garand helped get him a suspended sentence.

Soon after the trial, Mr. Romero and Mr. Garand set up *Legitime Defense* to provide legal aid to citizens accused of killing intruders.

In August last year, Daniel Gailard, owner of an electrical appliance store, killed a burglar near his house in southeastern France. Last

## Despite Lack of Women's Suffrage

## Liechtenstein Enters Council of Europe

STRASBOURG, France, Sept. 29 (AP) — Despite strong protests from feminists and Socialists, the principality of Liechtenstein became the 21st member of the Council of Europe yesterday, thus winning a stamp of full statehood that it has long coveted.

The tiny country — 62 square miles tucked between Switzerland and Austria — has a constitution that denies women the vote, and a reputation as a tax haven for illicit money. It also has the world's second-highest per capita income after Kuwait, virtually no crime, and no pollution.

It won the necessary two-thirds majority by a show of hands in the

parliamentary assembly of the Council of Europe, after a heated debate in which feminists decried the oo-vote status of women. Socialists attacked its benign tax laws and some members fretted about having to accept "microstates."

Lobbyists for the hilly principality argued that Switzerland was admitted to the council at a time when its women did not have the right to vote. Critics replied that when Switzerland was brought in, it was evolving toward universal suffrage and there are no such moves afoot in Liechtenstein. It would take a referendum, in which only men could vote, to change the constitution.

The council, which has its headquarters here, was founded after World War II as a guardian of democracy and human rights.

"If we let Liechtenstein join, we may face similar demands from other microstates like Monaco, the Faroe Islands, Guernsey, San Marino and all sorts of others," said British Laborite John Roper.

Denmark will never agree to admitting a country that denies its women the vote, declared Danish Social Democrat Lasse Budtz.

Some members warned that if other tiny states applied, the council might have to open the whole question of what a state is.

The country of 24,000 people is about the size of Washington, D.C., and becomes the smallest member of the council. Until now the smallest was Luxembourg, 999 square miles.

The majority opinion among council members was that once formally inside the European fold, Liechtenstein could be more easily persuaded to change. The strongest opposition came from Denmark, whose representatives voted as a bloc against Liechtenstein's admission.

The council's assembly is made up of national delegations selected in accordance with the political structure at home.

Council sources observed that membership was mainly a matter of prestige, and would not require Liechtenstein to alter any of its laws or policies. The previous new members were Portugal in 1976 and Spain last year.

Liechtenstein's minute size and population should require it to pay less than 1 percent of the council's \$32.6 million annual budget.

## Russia Said Planning Incubation in Space

MOSCOW, Sept. 29 (UPI) — The Soviet Union plans to launch a satellite carrying the incubating eggs of a Japanese quail hen timed to hatch when the craft returns to earth, Tass reported.

Tass gave no dates. As for prospects for human birth in space, it quoted a scientific spokesman: "That is many, many years off. But I would by no means rule out that a day will come when a citizen of the earth will appear whose birth certificate will give Outer Space as the place of birth."

## Shah Sends Aide In Imam Search

TEHRAN, Sept. 29 (UPI) — Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran has sent a special envoy to King Hussein of Jordan to intensify efforts to trace Imam Musa Sadr, the Iranian-born spiritual leader of Lebanon's Shiites, Radin Iran said today.

The Shah is alarmed about the fate of Musa Sadr, the radio said in the first official word since the 52-year-old imam disappeared during a visit to Libya last month.

Libyan authorities have said that the imam left Tripoli for Rome Aug. 31. The Shiite clergy maintains that Musa Sadr and his two Lebanese companions were kidnapped by the Libyans.

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## The Art Market

## French Antiques Show Achieves Sendor Without Vulgarly

By Souren Melikian  
PARIS, Sept. 29 (IHT) — The ninth Biennale of Antique Dealers, which opened its doors at the Grand Palais on Sept. 21 and will be closed Oct. 8, is likely to be remembered as the finest antiques fair ever held in Paris or elsewhere. It is a brilliant show of traditional French interior decoration at its best — aiming at splendor without ever falling into vulgarity.

Compared with the drabness of the last such fair at Grosvenor House in London, the difference is drastic. Yet the most remarkable characteristic of this Biennale is not just its elegance. It rather lies in the massive return to the fashion of the 17th and 18th centuries.

In those days, no one dreamed of integrating primitive art from Africa, the Southern Seas or pre-Columbian America into a traditional European setting. There is none to speak of at the Biennale. Simone de Monbrison, Helene Kamer, Jean Roudillon, none of the leading Paris dealers in the field is present — to say nothing of their foreign colleagues.

Nor are there any medieval objects d'art — champleve enamels from Limoges, ivories or bronzes —

worth mentioning. The Middle East has been virtually eliminated. There is no Islamic art, with the exception of Turkish pottery from Iznik which has always been accepted into the European setting and comes, indeed, closer to Western than to Eastern aesthetics with its broad designs and somewhat gaudy colors.

## No Chinese Bronzes

More conspicuous still is the absence of Indian and Far Eastern art of a high order. Gone is the magnificent Khmer sculpture of Cambodia, a gone are the Chinese bronzes of the 12th to 15th centuries BC or the pottery of the great periods. None of the great Paris dealers came — Jean Michel Bourdeley is busy with his own private exhibition and Robert Rousset, whose collection may be depleted by his recent donation to the Musée Guimet, is absent, too, as is Janine Loo.

As for the English galleries — Spink's, Spark's and Bluet's, which used to come to Paris — none could be bothered to make the trip. Oriental art this year is reduced to the level of curios. Buddhist sculpture from Thailand striving to look like great art and failing abysmally, Japanese export trinkets of the 19th century, etc.

Equally noticeable is the lack of archaeological objects. Egypt has vanished. There is not one good Greek vase, not a single Roman bronze, no carving from the ancient world, be it Western Asiatic or Mediterranean.

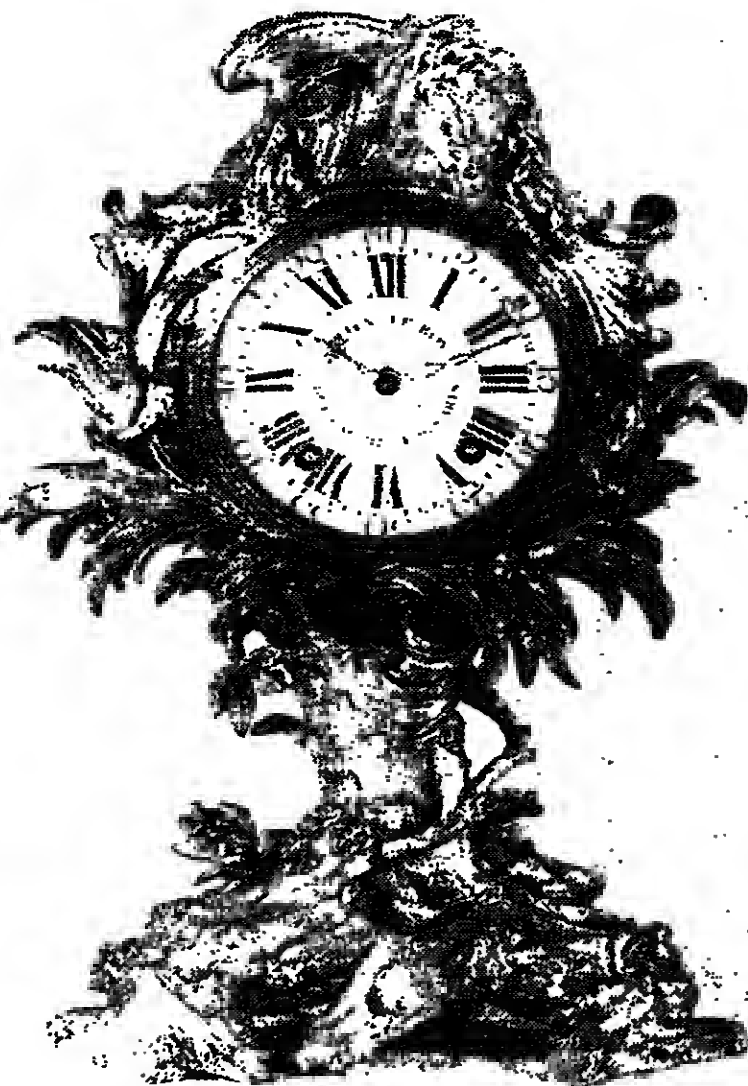
The economic explanation I heard concerning medieval objects and Egyptian art is unconvincing: The idea is that prices have soared so high that dealers either cannot hold them very long or are not willing to display them at the fair. But that reasoning should equally dispose of old masters — which are at least as expensive — as well as of high-quality 18th-century furniture.

## Special Clientele

It seems more accurate to say that dealers in these respective fields now feel that their wares appeal to the kind of clientele that will not come to such a fair. Dealers in expensive Chinese pottery and bronzes sell to Japanese clients and to a few American museum curators or high-powered collectors who prefer to be contacted privately. Important medieval art now goes straight from the dealers' hands into museums. Middle Eastern art, particularly from Iran, terrifies private buyers and has never been truly accepted in interior decoration.

In short, the art of the Middle Ages, of the Ancient World, and of the Middle East is once again separated from the familiar home scene. The mood of the general public has changed, and is now back where it stood a quarter of a century ago. There is no doubt that the best objects and pieces of furniture at

An ornate mantelpiece clock by Julien Le Roy, Paris, c. 1740-50, displayed at antiques fair.



the fair are Louis XIV, Louis XV and Louis XVI. Despite the tendency not to show superlative pieces publicly, there are some unforgettable items in this biennial.

Etienne Levy brought a console (side table) of the Louis XIV period whose carved wood ornament makes it one of the most perfect specimens of its style. Didier Aaron produced another side table of the Louis XVI period inset with Vincennes porcelain plaques that sent even his colleagues into fits of ecstasy.

The display of 18th-century porcelain and faience matches the furniture in quality. At Helene Fournier's stand a scalloped faience dish with sprays and insects painted on a yellow ground must rank among the finest creations of French Louis XV art, while Michel Vandermeersch brought out of his stock two vases made around 1730-1735 for Augustus the Strong of Saxony after a pair of Japanese vases which survives in the Rijksmuseum of Amsterdam. Even Jacques Kugel, best known for his outstanding museum pieces of the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries in bronzes, silver and other *Kunstka-*

binet objects — made the effort of displaying superior 18th-century porcelain, a set of 12 pieces from Nymphenburg decorated in trompe l'oeil and luxuriously displayed on a rococo display cabinet also from Bavaria.

Other objects d'art almost all carry the same stamp of Renaissance mannerism, of 17th-century baroque or 18th-century rococo. One of the finest pieces is to be seen at the stand of a small dealer from Valence so far unknown to Parisians, J.F. Coulet, whose casket in tortoise shell with silver plaques, insects, datable circa 1630-1640, is a masterpiece of architectural shape.

The large participation of English and continental dealers in Flemish and Dutch masters of the 16th and 17th centuries further stresses the emphasis on mannerism and classicism. Richard Green, Brian Koester and Norbert Noortman of London, Leegenhoek and J. Kraus of Paris, David Koetser, formerly of London now established in Geneva, Robert Finck of Brussels, Bruno Melssner of Zollikon in Switzerland have all displayed still lifes, bucolic scenes and marines in

much in the same general inspiration that one might almost think they had agreed on a given tone beforehand.

It is perhaps to this unusual unity in period and stylistic inspiration that the fair owes its general baroque. Another factor is the effort that some dealers made to bring out unusually good pieces. Edouard Bresset displays a French oaken credence of the mid-16th century which has the architectural perfection of Du Cerceau's design and virtually matches a related piece in the Musée des Arts Decoratifs. Jacques Kugel displays a collection of 36 mostly Flemish and German turned ivories of the 17th century, some of which are quite lovely without being very ambitious.

All this is just about the right balance for a fair. The brisk deals that have been made in the first weeks confirm this. Even as I visited the fair, a Weissweiler commode made for Versailles was leaving Etienne Levy's stand and David Koetser had just sold a delightful still life by Ambrosius Boscchart. In art deals as in other walks of life, the proof of the pudding is in the eating.

## Paris-Berlin Show Briefs Viewer on Complexities

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Sept. 29 (IHT) — The monumental show organized at Beaubourg around the theme "Paris-Berlin" opened this summer and continues until Nov. 6. The period dealt with ranges from 1900 to 1933, when Nazi cultural policy clamped down on the artistic and intellectual community and sent many of its eminent figures into exile.

Beaubourg's multi-disciplinary approach, which is fundamental to the very conception of the center, makes the manifestation as a whole impressively complex. Not only the fine arts are represented, but also industrial design, war propaganda, architecture, literature, sociology, music, theater and cinema. A number of video and slide shows attempt to brief the viewer on the complexities of the situation and introduce him to, say, the poetry of that era.

The exhibition is subtitled "Correspondence and Contrast" and stress is laid on the intense communication which existed between French and German artists and writers before and after World War I, and on the distinctive traits of art in either country.

Both France and Germany, both French and Germans are now in the position of wanting to know and be known by the other. It is fitting, too, that the show should take place in Paris, for the German public has generally taken more of

an interest in what was being done in France than the French in German art.

During those 30 years, art in France followed an essentially formal development with a succession of movements of which only dada successfully reached beyond the formal, aiming its denigration at the still sturdy vestiges of a threatened society. Surrealism allied itself with the Communist ideal but the alliance was not mutual. In any event, both movements in France were strongly marked by an important number of German participants.

Germany, meanwhile, was in the depths of a psychodrama. (Werner Spies uses the word in his forward to the imposing catalog) that carried its violence into the field of art. The connection between politics and economics and art can appear meaningless when one is looking at, say, a Matisse. It is crystal clear as soon as one stands in front of much of German art of that period. For one thing, the German heart and mind — those men who were the expression of the German heart and mind at the time — were struggling desperately for survival. While later events made it all hideously clear, this was hardly apparent to everyone at the time.

Social forces in Germany were more markedly visibly villainous, callous and reactionary than, say, in France, which enjoyed the easy conscience of the victor after 1918



Javitsky's "The Peonies," dated 1909, in "Paris-Berlin" show.

and could even bear the sting of the leftist anti-patriotic insults or of Celine's virulent without as much as a twinge.

But Germany as a whole was trying to cope with the humiliation and futility of a war that ended in defeat. This is what gives the works of a Grosz or a Dix their intolerable intensity and that of Schwitters its tenderness. In fact, there is no understanding German art of this century if one does not take current events into account.

## More Intense

It can be argued that the same holds true of any country, despite the aestheticist's puristic efforts, but the crisis was so much more intense in Germany, the clash of forces so much more violent, the chances of a successful revolution at one point so much stronger, that the humanist tradition of the German left was like a passenger on a roller coaster. There is little room for detachment in such circumstances and the political language of the left, which is rooted, the world over, in the German 19th century, applies precisely to what the exhibition sets before us.

Another contrast worth bearing in mind when it comes to comparing French and German culture is the meaning either one attached to rationality at the turn of the 18th

## Theater in London

## Uncompromising 'Uncle Vladimir'

By John Walker

LONDON, Sept. 29 (IHT) — David Mercer writes for television and film as well as stage, but he reserves his sharpest work for the theater. His last stage play, the extraordinary "Duck Song" four years ago, left its middle-class characters literally stripped on all their possessions, and most of their illusions.

But the despair in that work is as nothing compared to the loathing that flows through his new play "Cousin Vladimir," at the Royal Shakespeare Company's Aldwych Theatre, which shows Mercer at his most uncompromising.

It is, to use a Slavonic definition, a play unpleasant, partly because it concerns unpleasant people but also because it contains unpleasant truths. Some lines from "Hamlet" ("Speak no more: Thou turn'st mine eyes into my very soul — and there I see much black and grained spots as will not leave their tinct") buzzed through my mind as I watched Mercer's characters about their unlovely business.

Gathered onstage are the least appealing group one could wish to encounter: self-confessed "hard core" drinkers, alcoholics, opportunists, spongers and failures, all taking advantage of the vodka-soaked generosity of Austin (George Baker), a brilliant scientist who has inherited an unexpected fortune and has not been born since.

## Cold Interiors

The group staggers from pub to Austin's walled garden where they drink away the afternoon until opening time, helping themselves from a homely garden shed which disguises a gigantic booze-filled refrigerator. Their outward-bonhomie likewise hides cold interiors — from Henry (Geoffrey Chater), a pathetic parasitical ex-army officer, to Gordon (Julian Glover), a dubious bankrupt architect, described as "the backbone of the recession," and his twittingly silly simple wife Smidge (Sheila Reed), and Glenda (Glen Walford), a failed actress.

Annie (Gaye Brown), a sexually voracious failed singer, and Len (Michael Benthams), a shabby private detective.

Austin himself suddenly disappears to Vienna to return with a



Glen Walford

Russian wife, Katya (Susan Engel), and her elderly cousin, Vladimir. Their marriage, it turns out, has been a quixotic, drunken gesture by Austin so that Vladimir, also a scientist, can come to live in Britain.

This confrontation between the freedom of the West and the repression of Russia provides the theme of the play, but not in a way that allows a Western audience any comfort or smugness. For Vladimir is no heroic dissident but another opportunist, who bribed his way out of Russia to save himself from being arrested for dealing in stolen goods.

He even finds in England a society that resembles his own. He points out, when the hard core vent their spleen on him, that they seem to have discovered Soviet repression at the right moment to distract attention from their own society. And when Austin's former boss, accompanied by a security man, descends upon the household to try to blackmail Austin in returning to work, Vladimir feels even more at home.

## Around the Galleries in London and Paris

## London

Autumn Exhibition, Gerald M. Norman Gallery, 8 Duke Street, St. James's, London S.W.1. (no closing date specified).

Comprising some 80 watercolors and drawings, this show includes a group of drawings of the city of Bath by David Cox Sr., a Whistler drawing from the collection of the

late Rex Nan Kivell, a splendid pencil-and-wash drawing of Hampstead Round Pond by John Constable, "The Watermill" by W.L. Leitch and a Copley Fielding "Landscape with a Ruin."

\*\*\*

British Graphics at Work '78. Graffiti at the Polytechnic of Central London, 309 Regent Street, London W.1, to Oct. 12.

Graffiti is a print gallery handling the work of about 100 British printmakers from classical realist to austere abstract. A selection of recent editions, with photographs of the work illustrating its place in modern working environments, makes a lively, living exhibition.

\*\*\*

Hermione Hammond, Hartnoll & Eyre, 39 Duke Street, St. James's, London S.W.1, to Oct. 13.

A winner in 1938 of the Prix de Rome for painting, Hermione Hammond has not recently exhibited in England. In this show are 28 landscapes and figure studies done in Iran and a further 20, mainly oils, recently painted in Cyprus. There is a boldness in the work which owes more than a little to Eastern calligraphy.

\*\*\*

D.H. Smith/James Reeve, Fischer Fine Art, 30 King Street, St. James's, London S.W.1, to Oct. 13.

D.H. Smith, a young English watercolorist, portrays the poetical essence of the austere Lincolnshire landscape in which he lives and works. Frequently relating his images by title to English nature poets, James Reeve works about equally in oils and watercolors, making large and obsessively detailed still lifes and interiors of profound competence. Altogether an excellent complementary pair of shows.

\*\*\*

Small Oils, Clarges Gallery, 158 Walton Street, London S.W.3, to Oct. 14.

Many would-be collectors complain that contemporary artists work on too large a scale for small apartments. Here the largest of more than 50 works, a fine flower piece by Sir William Nicholson, is no more than 16 by 13 inches, and most are considerably smaller. Notable among them are French landscapes by Nancy Graham, an interior by Sir John Lavery, a *nature vivante* of snails by Joanne Pemberton-Longman and English landscapes by Trevor Chamberlain and Richard Foster.

\*\*\*

Ahar Aalto 1898/1976, Royal Academy of Art, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W.1, to Oct. 15.

Considering his international status as architect/designer, it is surprising that this is the first large exhibition of the work of Finland's Alvar Aalto in England. It is, however, on a major scale, with many photographs and models, and a large selection of Aalto's related paintings and sculptures, since he considered his "fine" art an integral part of the design process.

Polish Posters, Olivier Foyers, National Theatre, South Bank, London S.E.1, to Oct. 28. John Zylinski, co-operating with

Austin insists to the appalled Katya that his cronies are not representative of England, that they are not a statistically significant sample, but Mercer provides no glimpse of an alternative to their vicious and self-pitying society, their mean-spirited and affectedness waste of what freedom they have.

Despite the often brutal effectiveness of his questioning of liberal assumptions, Mercer devotes a disproportionate energy to establishing how nasty the group is, how quick it is to humiliate its members. The dialogue crackles with a ferocious wit, but mostly given over to insult. The action of the play is too slight to carry the weight of the diatribes so that, like the characters, it periodically lapses.

Jane Howell's direction coolly emphasizes the degradation and the cast is convincingly vile, with a little human warmth being supplied by Walter Brown's dull but honest security officer and Susan Engel's bewildered, unwanted Katya.

\*\*\*

At the Hampstead Theatre, Michael Hastings' "Gloob Joo" is a pleasant play about unpleasant people, a comedy in which the author finds rogues and villains endearing. His protagonist, Meadowbank Warner, played with great energy and charm by Oscar James, is an engaging layabout who finds himself plucked from his bed and his girlfriend by two immigration officers intent on deporting him to Jamaica.

His confounding of a racist bureaucracy by uttering outrageous claims and then, by force of personality, making them come true, makes for mild amusement, culminating in one scene of genuine hilarity in which he is made by a liberal Jewish rabbi while the immigration officials, wearing absurd woolly hats, act as reluctant witnesses and congregation.

Michael Rudman's direction keeps the play bubbling along and there is some excellent acting, not only from James as the genial trickster but from Antony Brown and Dave Hill as the two hidebound officials.

## Paris

Jan Voss, Daniel Humair, Florence Henri, ARC, Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16, to Nov. 12.

There are two painters by the name of Jan Voss, which is inconvenient, but this one is the senior Voss, born in 1935 in Hamburg. The present show of his work ranges from 1961 to the present and reveals an artist with a witty narrative manner who, beginning with some aesthetically very engaging paintings in the early '60s, then developed a free, comic and absurd imagery which, since the beginning of the '70s, he has been leading down more secretive ways. His most recent manner, while not unrelated to his earlier work, is based on the scrawly much more than on the very neat sort of work he was doing earlier on.

Daniel Humair paints with the sort of redish one could have as a child, drawing contiguous bezenges and coloring them in different hues. His work on paper (shown here from 1966 to 1978) seems to express innocence and good cheer, but reposes on a sensitive and intelligent understanding of color relations and of composition. The reference to childhood should not give the mistaken impression that there is something naive and childlike in Humair's work, but his pleasure at work is infectious, and his use of two-dimensional, nonfigurative space is entirely original and perhaps not unrelated to the artist's undisputed musicality.

Florence Henri (b. 1893) is represented here by her photographs. It seems appropriate that they should be shown at the same time as the "Paris-Berlin" show at Beaubourg because her own life led her to cross nationalities and good cheer, but reposes on a sensitive and intelligent understanding of color relations and of composition. The reference to childhood should not give the mistaken impression that there is something naive and childlike in Humair's work, but his pleasure at work is infectious, and his use of two-dimensional, nonfigurative space is entirely original and perhaps not unrelated to the artist's undisputed musicality.

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Francesca Chandon, Galerie N. Stern, 25 Avenue de Tourville, Paris 7, to Oct. 21.

The works at this exhibition done with egg and pigment on paper and mounted on canvas. Chandon favors rectangular areas of light and color on a darker ground and achieves a result of meditative serenity.

\*\*\*

Matta, Galerie du Dragon, 19 Rue du Dragon, Paris 6, to Nov. 10.

Fifty-five drawings by Matta done between 1937 and the present. The selection appears excellent and is typical of Matta's taut, electrical vision of survivors from the island of Dr. Moreau.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

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76 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50
77 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50
78 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50
79 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50
80 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50
81 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50
82 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50
83 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50
84 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50
85 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50
86 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50
87 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50
88 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50
89 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50
90 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50
91 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50
92 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50
93 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50
94 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50
95 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50
96 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50
97 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50
98 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50
99 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50
100 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50

International Herald Tribune

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## Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the September 29, 1978's closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	U.S. \$	DM	FF	£	Sfr	Yen	Swiss	Scand.	Other
Australia	2.065	1.107	6.88	0.75	1.35	16.5	1.25	1.35	1.35
Belgium	36.56	60.25	15.65	0.35	1.35	16.5	1.25	1.35	1.35
Canada	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Denmark	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
France	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
Germany	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93
Italy	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
Japan	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5
Netherlands	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
Sweden	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Switzerland	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
U.K.	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
U.S.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Deutsche Mark (DM) 1.93; Swiss Franc (Sfr) 1.25; Japanese Yen (Yen) 16.5; Australian Dollar (A\$) 2.065; Canadian Dollar (C\$) 1.00; Danish Krone (DKr) 1.36; French Franc (FF) 6.55; Italian Lira (L) 2.36; Dutch Guilder (Gld) 2.20; Norwegian Krone (Nkr) 1.36; Spanish Peseta (Ptas) 16.5; Swedish Krona (Krona) 1.36; U.S. Dollar (\$) 1.00.

## Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)	Closing Prices, Sept. 29, 1978
12 Month Stock <td>High Low 5 Yr. P/E 100s</td>	High Low 5 Yr. P/E 100s
44 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50 24.50 24.50 24.50
45 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50 24.50 24.50 24.50
46 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50 24.50 24.50 24.50
47 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50 24.50 24.50 24.50
48 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50 24.50 24.50 24.50
49 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50 24.50 24.50 24.50
50 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50 24.50 24.50 24.50
51 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50 24.50 24.50 24.50
52 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50 24.50 24.50 24.50
53 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50 24.50 24.50 24.50
54 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50 24.50 24.50 24.50
55 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50 24.50 24.50 24.50
56 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50 24.50 24.50 24.50
57 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50 24.50 24.50 24.50
58 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50 24.50 24.50 24.50
59 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50 24.50 24.50 24.50
60 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50 24.50 24.50 24.50
61 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50 24.50 24.50 24.50
62 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50 24.50 24.50 24.50
63 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50 24.50 24.50 24.50
64 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50 24.50 24.50 24.50
65 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50 24.50 24.50 24.50
66 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50 24.50 24.50 24.50
67 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50 24.50 24.50 24.50
68 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50 24.50 24.50 24.50
69 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50 24.50 24.50 24.50
70 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50 24.50 24.50 24.50
71 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50 24.50 24.50 24.50
72 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50 24.50 24.50 24.50
73 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50 24.50 24.50 24.50
74 31% WIPPL 24.50	24.50 24.50 24.50 24.50
75	











## Sets N.Y. Strikeout Record

## Guidry Leads Yanks Over Jays

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (UPI) — Ron Guidry set an all-time New York Yankees strikeout record and upped a brilliant regular-season campaign with his 24th victory last night when he tossed a four-hitter in a 3-1 triumph over the Yankees' rival Toronto Blue Jays.

The victory kept New York one game ahead of the Boston Red Sox in the American League East pennant race.

Guidry, 34, the leading candidate for the Cy Young Award, struck out nine to give him a season total of 243, four more than Jackie Jensen's mark set in 1904. Guidry also moved his winning percentage to .889, the best in Yankee history, and lowered his earned-run average to 1.72.

New York went ahead in the sixth when Thurman Munson singled to left and Reggie Jackson walked. After reliever Tom Busby took over for starter Baitor Moore, 39, Lou Piniella grounded out and Craig Nettles walked into

tionally to load the bases. Munson and Jackson scored when first baseman Doug Ault committed a throwing error to home on Chris Chambliss' grounder.

The Yankees had taken a 1-0 lead in the second when Piniella singled, moved to second when Chambliss was hit by a pitch and scored on Roy White's single to center.

Toronto tied the score, 1-1, in the fifth when Otto Velez tripled off left-fielder White's glove and scored on Willie Randolph's throwing error. White redeemed himself in the seventh when he leaped over the fence to snare a drive by Velez that had looked to be going out of the park.

Red Sox 1, Tigers 0

At Boston, Jim Rice hit his 45th homer of the season and Mike Torrez fired a three-hitter for his first victory in more than a month, leading Boston to its fifth straight victory, a 1-0 triumph over Detroit. Torrez,

16-12, struck out four and walked seven en route to his second shut-out and 15th complete game. The strapping right-hander last won on Aug. 18 against Oakland, and his previous eight starts resulted in six losses and two no-decisions.

Rangers 4, Mariners 3

At Seattle, Toby Harrah drove in a pair of runs with a seventh-inning single, Jim Sundberg drove in the go-ahead run with an eighth-inning forechance and reliever Jim Umberger pitched three innings of one-hit relief to lead Texas to a 4-3 victory over Seattle.

Angels 11, White Sox 7

At Anaheim, Calif., Carney Lansford drove in four runs with his eighth homer and a single and California spotted Chicago a 4-0 lead in the first inning before rallying for an 11-7 triumph.

Orioles 3, Indians 2

At Baltimore, Doug Decinces hit his 27th homer and Jim Palmer and Don Stanhouse combined on a four-hitter, leading Baltimore to a three-game sweep of Cleveland with a 3-2 triumph.

Reds 8, Dodgers 7

In the National League, at Cincinnati, Pete Rose, who started a wild ninth-inning rally with a single, singled in the winning run with two out, leading Cincinnati to a 7-6 triumph over Los Angeles. Los Angeles held a 7-2 lead going into the ninth inning, but reliever Lance Rutzman, 2-1, was battered for five hits and six runs as the Reds scored three runs after two were out. Dave Tomlin, who gave up two runs of his own in the top of the inning, improved to 9-1.

Astros 4, Braves 3

At Atlanta, Rafael Landestoy drove in Reggie Baldwin with the winning run in the seventh inning and J. R. Richard surpassed the 300-strikeout mark, lifting Houston to a 4-3 victory over Atlanta.

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	97	63	.610	—
Boston	94	63	.604	1
Milwaukee	90	69	.568	7
Baltimore	87	75	.537	10
Detroit	84	73	.528	13
Cleveland	68	88	.438	27½
Toronto	59	99	.373	37½
—St. Kansas City				
California	84	71	.544	—
Seattle	84	73	.536	1
Minnesota	82	77	.513	10
Chicago	69	89	.437	20½
Oakland	59	94	.384	31
Los Angeles	54	101	.352	37
—St. Cincinnati division title				
Baltimore's Games				
—Baltimore 3, Cleveland 2				
—Toronto 1, Detroit 0				
—New York 3, Toronto 2				
—California 11, Chicago 7				
—Kansas 4, Seattle 7				
Only games scheduled				
Philadelphia's Games				
—Toronto (Jan. 16-17) at Boston (Stanley 14-2)				
—Baltimore (Stewart 1-4) at Detroit (Billings 1-0)				
—Cleveland (Clyde 8-11) at New York (Bazette 5-9)				
—Minnesota (Gutz 15-18) at California (Lanard 20-17)				
—Chicago (Trust 2-4) at Kansas City (Tonnas 10-6)				
—Milwaukee (Trevors 11-17) at Oakland (Kough 8-14)				
—Toronto (Cramer 10-4) at Seattle (Parrott 1-4)				
Seattle's Games				
—Baltimore at New York				
—Toronto at Boston				
—Milwaukee at Cleveland				
—Minnesota at California				
—Chicago at Oakland				
—Kansas City at Seattle				
NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	89	69	.563	—
Pittsburgh	85	72	.541	3½
Chicago	71	81	.467	12
Memphis	72	74	.493	15½
St. Louis	68	91	.430	21½
New York	64	94	.405	25
—St. West				
Los Angeles	94	66	.591	—
Cincinnati	69	69	.503	4½
San Francisco	67	71	.485	6
San Diego	62	77	.446	12
Houston	72	87	.450	21
Atlanta	69	78	.464	25
—St. Cottonwood division title				



**PEOPLE:** Queen's Honors List Has 685 Recipients

## Having a (Trivia) Ball

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EDUCATION		ESCORT	
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